

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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CHATTANOOGA NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Von Seydler thinks he knows when he has had enough.

Get into the big push. Load up on war savings stamps.

Indications continue to multiply that all politics is not adjoined.

A New York exchange inquires: "What is a party without a third term boom?"

Italy's wheat crop, like that country's victory over the Austrians, is a big one.

The house is disposed to brag about its new speed record in passing appropriation bills.

For perhaps the first time in history, John Bull is insisting on a Fourth of July celebration.

Neither does Lloyd George favor a wild goose chase around the world to attack Germany from the east.

Speeches of the German cabinet ministers give Rumania to understand that she is not yet out of the brush.

Does German willingness to talk things over indicate waning confidence in the invincibility of "me und Gott?"

Before the war, we had never heard of the Czechoslovaks. Now, however, we are pleased to learn that they are on our side.

Notwithstanding the Hun incursion, France announces that her production of wine in 1917 was 50 per cent. above that of 1916.

Just as like as not, George Bernard Shaw will point out that the victory over the Austrians was due to the Italian diet of spaghetti.

The morning paper places its money on Colby. But the aforesaid m. p. should by this time be getting used to seeing its idols perish.

Germany has seen Mr. Hoover and gone him one better. It is instituting meatless weeks, to be followed, perhaps, by meatless months.

As another stab at the rights of the female of the species, it is hinted that even divorce suits against Sammies will have to wait until after the war.

It's an ill wind which blows no good. Austria, after all, can console herself with the reflection that Italy will have to feed that 40,000 or 50,000 prisoners.

Discussion of the extension of the draft limits may cause some of the belligerent elders to realize how necessary it is to keep work at home moving.

The president is of opinion that universal democracy includes the women. But when last heard from, Tennessee's senior senator was not a universal democrat.

To the Austrians who were told that beyond the Alps lies Italy, and beyond the Pyrenees lies "abundant food and spoils," the disappointment must indeed be keen.

In two or three years, we shall be subsisting largely on peanuts, predicts a Houston man. Which probably indicates how Houston feels about it since her today was cut off.

An exchange pertinently remarks that "no way has yet been found for carrying on a great war with satisfaction to anybody." We are reminded of the truth of this nearly every day.

Judge Cummings has made a strong statement of his claims for re-election. Now, we shall see just what his opponents have to bring out. Certainly lawsuits, based on acts of six years ago, do not impress very much.

Some one has predicted that there will be no return to competitive railroad conditions after the war. Don't know about that, however. It has been officially announced that the express companies will be unscrambled.

The Georgia legislature refused to be hoodwinked by the number thirteen. It made short work of the ratification of the prohibition amendment. Only twenty-five more states are necessary and these will come in a shower next winter.

By a vote of practically 2 to 1, the British labor party declares the political truce, which has been in effect in Great Britain since the war began, at an end. This has especial reference to bye-elections to fill vacancies in parliament, but is also construed as a weakening of the Lloyd George ministry.

LIGHT BREAKS THROUGH.

Von Kuehlmann's frank admission that Germany cannot be certain to win the war by force, and that the horrible conflict might go through a fifth winter chilled the hearts of the members of the reichstag and was the subject of a stormy debate, his words having put the pan-Germanists on the defensive, as has not happened since the days of Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

No more significant utterance has been delivered from the chancellery of any of the central powers. Voerwarts, and the social democrats, of Germany take up the words and indicate their approval. Those who have depended so confidently on "the good German sword" are silent, or angrily dispute them.

And why should all those millions of young men, the flower of the youth of Europe, and now an increasing number of brave American boys have been sacrificed in order to prove to a maddened few who control the governments of countries still under absolutism, that they could not extend their sway over unwilling peoples?

Has the junker been taught at last that war does not pay? If the truth has sunk deep into his consciousness, then perhaps peace may be approached.

The other offers of peace that have come from Germany have been voiced in the terms of a conqueror. If Von Kuehlmann will adopt the language of a chastened offender, and public opinion in Germany gives some promise of a real change of heart for the future, then the war might come to an end.

Militarism in Germany must follow the route that has been taken by militarism in Russia. Austria-Hungary may save itself such a debacle as has occurred in the east only by a speedy acceptance of the situation, and prompt withdrawal of encouragement to its felonious partner. With the breaking down of the military party's influence in the camps of the enemy, any semblance of similar spirit which may linger elsewhere, need not be feared. The world is heartily sick of this menace, and the war has been prosecuted simply to rid us of such a danger for the future.

FRIDAY IS W. S. S. DAY.

No local matter is more important for every county of Tennessee than the sale of the state's quota of war savings stamps. Tomorrow closes the campaign. It is the last day. We must not fail. Let every individual buy to the very limit of his ability. This will be the measure of our interest in and support of the war.

GEORGIANS GIVE BLOOD.

Almost every day names of Georgians are noted in the casualty list. There is quite a number of Georgians in the "Rainbow division" which was next to Pershing's regulars, the first to reach foreign soil.

Georgia names have always been written high on the scroll of brave soldiers. Visit Chickamauga and study their record of heroism there. Indeed in the old Empire state of the south many military organizations have been maintained since the revolutionary war and the war of 1812, not to speak of the Indian wars, and the Mexican and Civil wars.

In 1898 a company of the Macon Volunteers, one of the crack organizations of the state, was camped here at Chickamauga, as one of the companies of the First Georgia Infantry. The Floyd rifles, of Macon, is another very old company. Other Georgia companies which have won fame in the history of that state will be recalled by every one of Georgia birth or descent. There are the Quitman Guards, of Forsyth; the Baldwin Blues, of Milledgeville; the Barnesville Blues, of Barnesville; the Spalding Greys, of Griffin; and the Crawford Greys, of Knoxville.

The Macon Volunteers is, if we mistake not, one of the companies which is now a part of the "Rainbow Division."

They are fighting alongside the members of the Fourth Alabama Infantry, whose bravery is spoken of in a letter from France which we are printing today.

In the days when military drill was more a part of the training of the best young men of the south the Macon Volunteers; the Rock City Rifles, of Nashville; the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, were troops whose fame went far and wide.

They were such organizations as our own Company K or Chickamauga Guards, of this city, which used to meet the above on drill fields coping for honors.

SENSIBLE.

A very sensible decision has been arrived at by Secretary Baker and Gen. March with regard to the proposed legislation for the change in draft ages. We have not yet come to the time when any such changes are necessary. The government does well to let the public know that such is the fact so that there will not be the unrest and concern among the young men.

Gen. March on June 15 said: "The number of troops we are sending across is limited only by the capacity of the ships to carry them, and we intend to keep it up."

That's what we intend to do. Just as fast as we secure the shipping we should send more men, but at the present we have no need of going outside of class 1, and will not have before next January. The new registration will furnish nearly enough eligibles to fill the ships for some time to come.

This does not mean that we will not increase the size of our army in France. It only means that it would be folly to take men from agriculture,

industry and business before there is space for them on ships. There is a need for more officers, however, and they should be trained immediately.

WHY SO BLIND?

Isn't it remarkable that in this day and time there should be high officials who think that beer is necessary to workingmen. Lloyd George might be consulted on that position. He made an effort to reduce drinking. He found the liquor traffic a worse enemy than the Kaiser. It is the one problem he confessed got the better of him. Secretary Daniels gave the correct answer to Messrs. Hurley and Colby. If it wasn't a good thing to give beer or intoxicants to the men who operate the ships, certainly it wasn't a good thing to give such intoxicants to those who were building the ships. If necessary for the shipworkers, why not for sailors and soldiers?

Mr. Daniels has proved that the efficiency of the navy is immensely enhanced by doing away with drink. Even the Kaiser Wilhelm insists on a dry navy. We have seen the improvement in our army, with the absence of saloons and drink, near camps. If beneficial for the man in uniform why not for the man in overalls? It is a relic on an old prejudice to contend to the contrary. We have seen in industrial cities in the south that there is no less of efficient labor because of the closing of saloons.

The London Mail tells of an incident where an Englishman was fined for having struck a German prisoner, who on being asked whether he remembered the Lusitania had spat in his face. It was then that the Englishman struck the blow which filled the prisoner. The magistrate in imposing the fine said:

"While we have the greatest abhorrence for the crimes committed by the Germans, we must not forget that so long as German prisoners of war are in our midst we must treat them in accordance with the best British traditions."

We fear that if there were such an incident in this country the assailant of the prisoner would go free. But we can't help paying tribute to the spirit of old England, which never yields to the mob, but maintains the supremacy of the law.

"What," asks a Georgia newspaper, "makes calves scrawny?" As far as our observation goes, and it takes in the promenades very thoroughly, Nashville calves are not scrawny, but beautifully rounded and entirely symmetrical.—Nashville Banner. All of which goes to prove that, while the editor of the Banner may be an old man, his eyesight is not dimmed nor his natural force abated.

Patriotism is rampant in Indiana. Three weeks ago Hoosier republicans came out strongly against partisanship and in favor of a republican congress, and now the democrats have declared uncompromisingly against partisanship and in favor of a democratic congress.—New York Evening Post. Move to make it unanimous.

THE GREEN APPLE SEASON IS HERE AGAIN



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VERY NEATLY PUT.

An advantage or disadvantage, which ever it may be termed, as compared with his political opponents, Gov. Capper, of Kansas, owns a newspaper organ, or rather two of them—the Topeka Capital, daily, and Capper's Weekly. Both are intelligently and aggressively edited, and never omit an occasion to promote the ambitions of their owner. And Gov. Capper is as full of ambition as the proverbial dog is of fleas. Just now he is a candidate in the approaching primaries for United States Senate. Gov. Capper poses as the special champion of the farmer and wheat grower. One may, therefore, readily imagine the indignation exhibited by Capper's Weekly over the insinuation of some opponent that the governor is responsible for the unpopular rules governing the grading of wheat. It declares that these rules are prescribed by the federal government, apply to all states alike and that Gov. Capper has frequently protested against them.

"From time to time Gov. Capper has appealed to the department at Washington for rules that would be fair to the grain growers and has done his utmost to protect the farmers of Kansas. That is as far as he can go as governor," asserts the organ. This is rather neatly and adroitly put. The plain inference is that Gov. Capper has exhausted his resources "as governor," and if the people want further relief their only hope lies in electing him to the senate. He has gone as far as he can go as governor, but is now steering his course in the direction of the senate where he can really do something.

Warning is further along administered to the people against being "fooled" and confidence expressed that they will be able to detect the difference between the true and the false. Remarks the weekly:

"It is not to be believed that the farmers, or the people of Kansas, can be fooled by such a political trick. But these adepts at deception have other schemes at work, and their machinations make it necessary for Gov. Capper to rely on every man and every woman who believes in honesty and decency in public affairs to stand by him on August 6."

This and this provokes the reflection that whatever other disappointments are in store for him, Gov. Capper cannot justly complain of the character of support being given him by his own newspapers. If the people of Kansas make a mistake it is their own fault. They have been clearly shown how they may obtain "honesty and decency in public affairs."

The value of personal organs has long been a mooted question. Perhaps the result of the August primaries in Kansas may afford new light on the controversy. We shall watch the outcome with some interest.

Editor Morris, of the Memphis News Scimitar, evidently possesses some information not generally available to other members of the press for he says that Gov. Rye owed his second nomination to Senator Shields. We had thought that he owed it to the democrats of Tennessee.

The senate votes today on the suffrage resolution. Some southern senators may have a final chance to prove whether they are determined that this country shall be safe for democracy, and also whether they really wish politics adjourned.

Does Mit know too much?

WORDS AND MEANING.

An Alabama newspaper, in discussing and refuting Senator Lodge's accusations of disloyalty against James Buchanan, objects to his reference to "the states recently in rebellion," and undertakes to discriminate between secession and rebellion. In like fashion, a South Carolina newspaper proceeds to explain that the attitude of Col. Bleasie in opposing war with Germany was of an altogether different character from that of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Alexander J. Stephens in opposing secession. All of which is perhaps merely a refinement of definitions.

In the case of Senator Lodge's speech, there is less fault to be found with the terminology than with his facts. Few southern people are scared any more by the term rebel. They use it probably more often than those north of the "line." But not many persons think of James Buchanan as disloyal. Senator Lodge's conception of loyalty—or any other virtue—is very much like that of the colonel. He measures everybody else by himself—and doesn't find many true to standard. If he were to prepare a memorandum listing those he considered loyal and disloyal, it is probable that he would enroll more of whom he has his suspicions than would Tom Heflin.

In the matter of Cole Bleasie, we have no advice to offer the people of South Carolina. It is their affair. It occurs to us, however, that there are several issues of greater importance than Bleasie's attitude toward the war, before it was declared, involved in his candidacy for senator. One which we believe transcends all others is that of personal fitness. What he thinks of the war now is of some interest: What he may have thought two years ago is not now of vital concern. There were many abler and better men than Bleasie who opposed the war before it began.

One of these was Henry Ford, who, we believe, now has the president's indorsement for the senate. We trust that South Carolina will not elect Cole Bleasie to the senate. We do not believe that either he or the senate would be improved by the experiment. Another term for the old pitchfork statesman would be infinitely preferable. But the insistence that Bleasie's opposition to the war was intrinsically different from that of others who opposed this or some other war is not especially happy. Why not face issues as they really are?

"Probably Mr. Bryan was the worst secretary of state the country ever had, and there is not much doubt that Mr. Baker is the worst secretary of war the country has known."—George B. M. Harvey in his War Weekly. If the colonel's lucubrations on Josephus Daniels were available we would probably find where he also said that the man whom he now praises was once declared the worst secretary of the navy we had ever had.

Ex-Gov. Willis went down to Montgomery with an Ohio party to visit the Ohio troops. While at dinner, one of the party took off his coat because of the heat. A waiter asked him to put it on again, whereupon the ex-governor took his party to another hotel. The incident has become public in Ohio, where Mr. Willis is again a candidate for governor, and, as a popular campaign expedient, promises to outdo McAdoo's half-soled trousers or Bolivar Taylor's one gallus.

ARCHDEACON CLAIBORNE PRAISES ALABAMANS

Tells of Battle in Which They Fought Well—Buries Germans Dead of Wounds.

Evacuation Hospital No. 2, France, June 4.

Editor The News:—

Enclosed you will find a good account of a battle fought in our vicinity recently. The angry soldiers referred to are Alabama and Tennessee sons and belong to the Fourth Alabama Infantry.

I have buried two of the Germans who were wounded and have since died, and the other two referred to are caring for in this hospital. The Germans do not understand our kindness to them, and when one sees the contemptible things the Germans do, as referred to in the article, one is not surprised.

I am happy to say that Alabamians certainly are doing fine work and we are proud of them in this sector. The same may be said for Tennesseans.

My work is most interesting. We have a fine lot of doctors and enlisted men. We are up close to the lines and can hear the continued roar of the cannon, machine guns and pistols almost continuously. I have been visiting the dugouts and doing what I could for the men. Wearing an English gas mask and steel helmet becomes easy when one gets used to it.

Well, we will, I think, have the Germans going the other way very shortly. We are up close to the lines and men in the field within the next year. The men we have are wonders, but we must not sacrifice them. The world must be freed.

I had the pleasure of meeting the great French philosopher, Bergson, in Paris the other day, and he remarked to me that he had often stated publicly in France "that the American people cared less for money than any people he had ever known." The professor made a fine address and referred to President Wilson's speeches several times. W. S. CLAIBORNE.

Archdeacon Claiborne's letter contained a clipping from the Paris edition of the New York Herald, dated May 15, in which is the following description of the engagement in which the Alabamians were engaged:

"(Special Telegram to the Herald.)—'American Front, Wednesday.—(Delayed.)—The Germans in the Lunerville sector, at half past twelve this morning, launched a heavy gas attack and then came over. They returned shortly, or some of them did, and from the treatment they received in the hand-to-hand fighting, it is likely that they will wait some time before sailing into this particular group of Americans again.

"About fifty Germans came over after the gas attack. They were met by some of the troops who went through the attack of the other night, and bayonets and hand grenades were used. Fourteen Germans got in the American trenches at one point. None returned. Nine were killed and four are alive with wounds which are very serious. One died soon after being captured.

OLD LITIGATION HAS BEEN FINALLY SETTLED

Chancellor Garvin Refers Case of the County vs. Hogan to Clerk and Master.

The case of Hamilton county against Charles W. Hogan, which has been in litigation for several years and which was assigned for a jury trial in the chancery court this week, has been finally disposed of by Chancellor W. B. Garvin and an order of reference to the clerk and master made. This decision is in favor of the county and as soon as it has been ascertained the exact amount collected by Hogan for the county, minus the 20 per cent. his contract called for, a final settlement will be made and just what is due the county and Mr. Hogan will be ascertained. The county was represented by H. A. Blackwell.

The suit settled an old and familiar one and involved over \$1,000 collected by Hogan for the county, for which he was to receive 20 per cent. The collections to be made by him were workhouse fines and had been secured by lawyers and bondsmen and which had been outstanding for a long time. After the contract was made by which Mr. Hogan was to receive 20 per cent, a later contract was made, calling for 33 1/3 per cent. It was the old contract, calling for 20 per cent, and the money collected up until the second contract that has been ordered for final settlement. The bill filed against Mr. Hogan came after it was charged he had repeatedly refused to make a settlement with the county. He claims that after taking out his 20 per cent, he had accounted for all the money and that if there was any mistake it was that the county owed him instead of him owing the county.

ROTARIANS HUSTLE AFTER THRIFT STAMPS

If Chattanooga Doesn't Go Over the Top It Won't Be Their Fault.

Members of the Rotary club went "over the top" in the war savings stamp campaign. This was demonstrated at their luncheon Thursday. These members spent Wednesday and Thursday morning in calling on every concern and individual in the territory allotted them. The Rotarians volunteered their services until the allotment for Hamilton county has been pledged. And the members present agreed to keep eventuating at it until success is assured, even if it is necessary for them to secure increases on pledges already made.

Reports from the chairman of the different committees which were made at Thursday's meeting covered pledges that had been signed to Wednesday night. The records showed that upwards of nearly \$100,000 in pledges had been taken during the first day. As some of the committees did not get under way until the afternoon, it is expected that Thursday's work will show up much stronger than the first day, while Friday's returns may prove the surprising feature of the campaign.

The club will meet in joint session with the Kiwanis club in the ballroom of the Hotel Patten at 6:15 Friday, at which time final reports will be given. There is a deal of friendly rivalry manifested and it is expected the occasion will prove most interesting, although it is hardly expected that the committees will be able to report that they have thoroughly covered their territory.

Says He Wouldn't Join Army; Thinks It Over

Roscoe Falls, whose occupation was given as a laborer, was arrested at police headquarters Thursday afternoon by Hudson and Grindle, members of the provost guard, and marked "hold for U. S. A." According to the information, Falls is credited with stating that he was not going to join the army. He is also claimed to have expressed himself about soldiers taking him in charge. It is understood that the accused man, whose age is given as 34, married a 15-year-old girl.

Rhea County Selectmen Make Splendid Showing

Fifty-three stalwart selectmen of Rhea county stopped over in Chattanooga Thursday morning en route to a training camp. They marched down Market street behind regulars and made a splendid showing. Paul Robinson, of Spring City, was the captain of the squad. The boys appeared to be in fine spirit.

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